# The History of Internet (Evolution)

For the flow of information from, one place to another, one person to another, organization to another organization and so on, there was almost Physical mechanism of transportation. For getting answer for some questions, there had to be a physical contact with books in Library. people had to wait until their favorite singer/band had a concert in their city to see them perform for there was no mechanism to watch their live songs. All these are the scenarios and situations before the start of INTERNET, and there had to come some mechanisms that can solve such issues. These issues inspired and initiated Humans to see something further which in turn led to the start of internet, a network of networks, that simplified all these situations and make life easier.

Another catalyst related to the revolution of such thing is the heating up of cold war after Soviet launched their first satellite which in turn led the US military to see some way to disseminate information even after a nuclear attack. This eventually led to the formation of the ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network), the network that ultimately evolved into what we now know as the Internet. ARPANET was a great success but membership was limited to certain academic and research organizations who had contracts with the Defense Department. In response to this, other networks were created to provide information sharing.

The above and other reasons laid the foundation for the birth of Internet. Long before the technology existed to actually build the internet, many scientists had already anticipated the existence of worldwide networks of information. Nikola Tesla toyed with the idea of a “world wireless system” in the early 1900s, and visionary thinkers like Paul Otlet and Vannevar Bush conceived of mechanized, searchable storage systems of books and media in the 1930s and 1940s.

On October 29, 1969, ARPAnet delivered its first message: a “node-to-node” communication from one computer to another. (The first computer was located in a research lab at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and the second was at Stanford; each one was the size of a small house.) The message “LOGIN”—was short and simple, but it crashed the fledgling ARPA network anyway: The Stanford computer only received the note’s first two letters.

The technology continued to grow in the 1970s after scientists Robert Kahn and Vinton Cerf developed Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol, or TCP/IP, a communications model that set standards for how data could be transmitted between multiple networks. This allowed different kinds of computers on different networks to "talk" to each other. ARPANET and the Defense Data Network officially changed to the TCP/IP standard on January 1, 1983, hence the birth of the Internet. All networks could now be connected by a universal language. The online world then took on a more recognizable form in 1990, when computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web. While it’s often confused with the internet itself, the web is actually just the most common means of accessing data online in the form of websites and hyperlinks.

The web, invention of google, Wikipedia, and some of online businesses helped popularize the internet among the public, and served as a crucial step in developing the vast trove of information that most of us now access on a daily basis. This in turn increased the number of internet users which is now more than 4.5billion.

# Website observation and assessment

Even though there might be a lot of techniques to evaluate and assess websites, I used the followings from the simplest future to the graphics part.

* Their Navigation
* Accessibility (reaching to what we want without a lot of clicks)
* Font style and size
* Number of colors
* Image and multimedia usage
* Animation effect and responsiveness
* Main changes made with in different years, mainly the years mention in each website.
* All observations (a – f) are made for current website except in ‘g’ which compares the website on the mentioned time with the current time.

1. CR7 (Cristiano Ronaldo Official website) # [https://www.cristianoronaldo.com/](https://www.cristianoronaldo.com/#cr7) , [http://web.archive.org/web/20190529212232/https://www.ronaldo7.net/](http://web.archive.org/web/20190529212232/https:/www.ronaldo7.net/)
2. edX (Online courses website) # <https://www.edx.org/> , [https://web.archive.org/web/20200302152154/https://www.edx.org/](https://web.archive.org/web/20200302152154/https:/www.edx.org/)
3. CNN (Cable News Network website) # <https://edition.cnn.com/> , [https://web.archive.org/web/20200305061803/https://www.cnn.com/](https://web.archive.org/web/20200305061803/https:/www.cnn.com/)
4. UN (United Nations website) # <https://www.un.org/>
5. Emmanuel Tv # <https://emmanuel.tv/>

## CR7

It’s personal website of the world’s most famous football player. In this website I observed that it’s very nice because of the following.

1. The navigation looks very nice and it directs with one click only
2. The back ground color is attractive and beautiful. It’s also my favorite color.
3. Font style and size is consistent and complementary to the website’s purpose
4. Color consistency is kept since the background is the same
5. Image and multimedia usage are what makes the website most attractive specially the combination of images and videos.
6. It’s animation effect and responsiveness it too much attractive.
7. For the website in different times, I observed changes in navigation, sometimes it becomes His body part like in 2013. There is also changes on the animation effect which finally became more attractive in 2019.

## edX

**EdX** is a non-profit, massive open online course (MOOC) provider. On the website I observed the following.

1. The navigation bar is not such attractive due to its box-shadow size, which is too much big, and spacing.
2. The background color is fair enough.
3. I saw problem with the font size because it changed too much. I prefer it to be unique except in some special cases.
4. Color consistency is kept except in the case of buttons.
5. Image usage is nice even the image itself plus the position too.
6. The animation effect and responsiveness are not too much but fair enough.
7. For the website with in different years the way, navigation bar was changed from single line in 2014 to drop-down in 2019, and the way courses offered is also changed which became more attractive.

## CNN

CNN (Cable News Network) is an American news-based pay television channel owned by AT&T's Warner Media. For the evaluation,

1. The navigation is normal. It’s not admirable nor underminable.
2. The background color is good. It’s the same everywhere which in turn makes it attractive.
3. I saw appreciable font style and size.
4. Color consistency is also good.
5. Images and videos usage are based on the type of news, but it’s row and column-based placement is nice.
6. Animation effect and responsiveness is not that much this is may be because of the purpose of the website, which is just to deliver news as it is.
7. For the website with in the time, the navigation bar which was vertical in 2001 was changed to more attractive and horizontal in 2019, and some effects like animation and responsiveness is also introduced.

## UN (Unite Nations website)

It is organizational website of United Nations.

1. The Navigation is not bad.
2. The background color is fine and somehow attractive.
3. Font style and size is fair.
4. Color consistency is kept.
5. Some images are not in their good quality. So, image preference is not appreciable.
6. Animation effect is not used well.
7. It was ugly in 2001, with a single page with circular feature that has navigation surrounding it wit different languages. But now it’s changed and became nice looking website. More than one or two clicks will lead to the desired point in the 2001’s website.

## Emmanuel Tv

It is an official website of SCOAN (Synagogue Church for All Nations) which is led by Prophet TB. Joshua.

1. The navigation bar is awesome. It is invisible until someone hovers on the top areas of the site. It’s also drop-down button. But the box-shadow is not attractive.
2. The background is color is nice.
3. Font consistency is kept.
4. Color consistency is kept.
5. Image and video usage as well as putting them in the background makes the website attractive except in some cases in which low quality images are used.
6. Amination effect and responsiveness is used even though it is not too much.
7. The website’s some futures were not done well and they were not finished like in 2008, 2012… which disfigured the site. But now, thigs are done well and it’s fine.